Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 8.

Poetry.

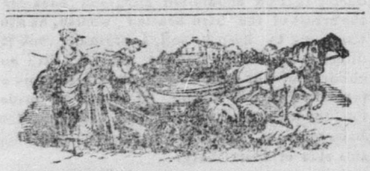
MARYLAND:
"THE HEART OF OUR UNION."

Unroll the NATION'S crumpled chart—
Half rent, amid Disunion's jars—
And mark the State whose loyal heart
Beats for the Union stars!
Unfurl the Nation's bannered blue,
And flash its gules from hill to hill;
For MARYLAND, thank God is true—
True to the Union still!
Behold! from Vernon's solemn gloom
Our FATHER lifts his guardian hand;
Behold! from Vernon's silent tomb
He points to MARY-LAND!
As if, in sooth, his Mother's name
Could link no worthier soil with fame!
No need hast thou, oh Baltimore!
Of storied shafts to crown thy shore!
While roll the waves of Chesapeake
Their seaward song thy truth shall speak,
And round our home, returning ships
Cry "UNION STILL!" with eager lips!
For, high on Alleghany's edge,
And blue Catoctin's misty ridge—
And up the ancient Warrior crags,
I see ten thousand starry flags;
And, woven with every stripe and star,
In scrolls of glory flashing far,
I see the UNION'S azure band
Enclasp the zone of Maryland!

Heart of our Nation!—nobly steeled
To bi cast and baffle danger's shocks!
TRIED, in the changing battlefield!—
TRUE, at the ballot box!
Heart of the Union—Maryland!
Clasp thou its Banner in thy hand!
Let this thy faith repay:
Where Calvert's tolerant footsteps trod,
And good Charles Carroll worshipped God;
There—deep within thy hallowed sod—
Plant thou that Flag—for aye!
From Susquehanna's joyous tide,
And where Patuxent's waters glide,
To Wicomico's sunlit side,
Ye Southern maidens rise;
Go! crown with wreaths your patriot band—
Go! bless the brave who loyal stand!—
Go! greet the sons of Maryland
With lips and cheeks, and eyes!
Faithful, amid the faithless now,
Oh Sister of the South! thou art!
Henceforth our Banner-Bearer thou—
Thy name—"The Union's Heart!"
Our Flag shall wave—out Union stand,
While beats the heart of Maryland!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Agricultural.



Management of a Colt.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives his method of imparting an education to a colt, as follows:

"In the first place, never intrust him to the care of a person of ungovernable temper. Secondly, he shou'd be treated with kindness from the beginning until he is ready for labor. Since Mr. Rarey laid his method of subduing the horse before the public, I make the horse and his disease my study. The colt should be commenced with when quite young, and handled carefully. as he is quick to resent an injury. I begin as soon as he is able to run about—get him so that he will not run away at your approach—get his head in your hands—if he wants to get away, let him—you can easily get him again. After handling the head so that he is not afraid, pass on to the side and limbs. The sooner he gets used to having his legs handled, the easier he will be to shoe when necessity requires it to be done. See that the dam gives plenty of milk. If she does not teach the colt to drink cow's milk; there is nothing better to promote the growth.

Great care should be observed in not using the dam so as to heat the milk, as a great many colts are rendered worthless by so doing. I should in no case let the colt remain with the mother after he is five months old, as it gives her time to get in good condition for winter, and it is also the best time for him to shift for himself; do not let him remain out after the nights get cold and frosty, as it will do him no good but much harm. There is plenty of skimmed milk at this season of the year; give him all he will drink, it will not hurt him.—After he is weaned is the time to commence halter-breaking him."

MANAGEMENT OF A HORSE.—Among the many excellent animals on exhibition at the Horse Show at Springfield in September, was a mare owned by a gentleman from New York, the qualities of which for kindness and easy management were very remarkable. She was the admiration of the many who witnessed her. This mare, as we learn, is about a dozen years old, and has been in the possession of her present owner several years; previous to which she was somewhat noted in the neighborhood where she was kept as a vicious, unmanageable animal, and the pest of the farmyard, on account of an apparently unconquerable disposition to bite and kick everybody and everything. Her present owner was induced to purchase her at a price to him seeming low, not knowing the worst of her disposition. He took her home, and turning her loose with his stock, soon saw that something must be done to break her of these bad tricks.

As a matter of necessity she was stabled, and no person was allowed to approach without something to please her palate. Occasion was often taken to fondle and talk kindly to her, and in fact much patience and time were expended, as an experiment, to try and dispel the almost insatiate aversion of the animal to everybody. This had its desired effect in time, and the once almost unmanageable, very disagreeable and unsafe "old kicker" was brought to her senses, and one advantage gained over another, until she is now the pet of her master and wonder of all who knew her. There appears to be no secret about this; only a little patience, kindness, and, withal, a determined perseverance on the part of the would be-master, and most vicious horse may be made the kindest of the brute species.—*Boston Atlas.*

CALVES WITH SHEEP.—To the editor of the Germantown Telegraph: It is well known, perhaps, to most of your agricultural readers, that late calves, when they come to the barn in the fall, will, if confined in the yards with older animals, frequently sicken and become debilitated. Being weak and small, they are usually shoved about, and deprived of their due share of food, and in consequence "fall away" rapidly. Now I never allow animals of this description to associate or be confined with larger ones, but put them with my sheep, where there is no danger of their doing or receiving harm. Sick calves, I have observed, often pick up and devour with avidity the hay and straw from among the sheep dung. It is medicinal, and I know of no article that has a more immediate and salutary effect in restoring diseased calves to health than sheep dung. I have practiced this usage for many years and have never lost an animal, though I have had many sick when they came to the barn.—*A Chester Co. Farmer.*

HOW CARROTS AFFECT HORSES.—The carrot is the most esteemed of all roots for its feeding qualities. When analyzed, it gives but little more solid matter than any other root, 85 per cent. being water; but its influence on the stomach upon the other articles of food is most favorable, conducing to the most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result, long known to practical men, is explained by chemists as resulting from the presence of a substance called pectine, which operates to coagulate or gelatine vegetables or vegetable solutions, and favors this digestion in all cattle. Horses are especially benefitted by the use of carrots. They should be fed to them frequently with their other food.—*Marklane Express.*

ARTEMAS WARD MAKES A SPEECH.

Artemes Ward received an invitation to make a speech on the 'Krysis,' at Baldinsville, injianny. Of course he accepted the invitation, and reported the speech himself. He says:

On returnin to my humsted in Baldinsville, injianny, resuntly, my feller sitterzens extended a invite to me to norate to 'em on the Krysis. I excepted, & on larst Tooesday nite I appeared be4 a C of upturned faces in the Red Skool House. I spoke nearly as follers:

Baldinsvillians, Hereto4, as I hav unmerously observed, I have abstrained from havin any sentimunts or principle, my pollertics, like my religion, bein of an exceedin accommodatin character. But the fack can't be longer disguised that a Krysis is onto us, & I feel it's my dooty to except your invite for one consecutive nite only. I spose the inflammertory indiridooals who assisted in prejuicing this Krysis know what good she will do, but I ain't 'shamed to state that I don't scacely. But the Krysis is hear. She's been hear several weeks, & Godnes nose how long she'll stay.—But I venter to assert that she's rippin things. She's knoct trade into a kookt up hat and chaned Bizniss of all kinds tighter nor I ever chaned up any of my livin wild Beests. Allow me to hear dygress & stait that my beests at present is as harmless as the new born Babe. Ladys & gentlemen need have no feers on that pint. To resoom—Altho I can't exactly see what good this Krysis can do, I can very quick say what the origernal caws of her is. The origernal caws is our Afrikan Brother. I was into Barnim's Moozeum down to New York the other day, & saw that exsentric Etheopian, the What Is It. Sez I, "Mister What Is It, you folks air raisin thunder with this grate country. You're gettin to be ruther more numeris than interestin. Its a pity you coodent go orf sumwhares by yourselves, & be a nashan of What Is Its, tho if you'll excoose me, I shoodn't care about marryin among you. No dowbt yure exceedin charmin to hum, but yure stile of luvliness isn't adapted to this climit." He larfed into my face, which rather Riled me, as I had bin perfeckly virtoous and respectable in my observashuns. So sez I, turnin a little red in the face I spect, "Do you hav the unblushin impoodence to say you folks havent raised a big mess of thunder in this brite land, Mister What Is It?" He larfed agin, wusser nor be4, whareupon I up and sez, "Go home, Sir, to Afriky's burnin shores & taik all the other What Is Its along with you. Don't think we can't spair your interestin pioters.—You What Is Its air on the pint of smashin up the greatest Guvment ever erected by man, & you actooally have the owdassity to larf about it. Go home, you low cuss!"

I wos workt up to a high pitch, & proceeded to a Restorator & cooled orf with sum little fishes biled in ile—I bleeve they call them sardeens.

Feller Sitterzans, the African may be our Brother. Sevral hily respectyble gentlemen, and sum talentid femails tell us so, & for argyment's sake I might be injooced to grant it, tho I don't bleeve it myself. But the Afrikan isn't our sister & our wife & our uncle. He isn't several of our brothers and all our fust wife's relashuns. He isn't our grandfarther, & our grate grandfarther and our Aunt in the coontry. Scacely. & yit numeris persons would hav us think so. It's troo he runs Congress & sevral other publie groserys, but then he ain't everybody and everybody else likewise. [Notiss to bizniss man of Vanity Fair. Extry charg fur this larst remark. Its a goak.—A. W.

But we've got the Afrikan, or ruther he's got us, & now what air we going to do about it? He's a orful noosance. Praps he isn't to blame fur it. Praps he was created for sum wise purpuss, like the measles and new England rum, but it's mity hard to see it. At any rate, he's no good here, & as I statid to Mister What Is it, it's a pity he coodent go orf somewheres by hisself whar he could wear red weskits and speckled neckties & gratterfy hiz ambishun in varis interestin wase.

Praps Ime bearin down too hard upon Cuffy. Cum to think on it, I am. He wooden't be sich an infernal noosance if white people wood let him alone. He mite indeed be interestin. And now I think of it, why can't the white people let him alone? What's the good of continuerly stirrin him up with a ten foot pole? He isn't the sweetest kind of Perfoomery when in a natral stait.

Feller Sitterzens, the Union's in danger.—The black devil disunion is truly here, starin us squarely in the fase. We must drive him back. Shall we make a 2d Mexiko of ourselves? Shall we sell our birthrite for a mess of potash? Shall one brother put the knife to the throat of another brother? Shall we mix our whiskey with each other's blud? Shall the Star Spangled Banner be cut up into dishcloths? Standin here in this Skoolhouse, upon my nativ shoar so to speek, I answer—Nary!

Oh you fellers who air raisin this row & who in the fust place startid it, I'm ashamed of you. The Showman blushes for you, from his boots to the topmost har upon his venerable hed.

I say to the South dont secesh! I say to the galyiant people of that sunny land, just lock up a few hundred of them tearin & roarin fellers of yourn in some strong boxes, and send 'em over to Mexico. And we people up North here will cousine a ekal number of our addle braned ripsnorters to the same lokallerty, & thar let em fite it out among theirselves. No konsekwents, not the slitest, which licks. Why shooden't the people that got up this fite do all the fitin? Git these ornery critters out of the way, & the sensible people of the North & South can fix the matter up very easy. And when tis fixt let both seeshuns resolve to mind their own bizness.

Feller Sitterzens, I am in the Sheer & Yeller leaf. I shall peg out 1 of these dase.—But while I do stop here I shall stay in the Union. I know not what the Supervizers of Baldinsville may conclude to do, but for one, I shall stand by the Stars and Stripes. Under no circumstances whatsomever will I seseh.—Let every Stait in the Union sesesh & let Palmetter flags flote thicker nor shirts on Square Baxter's close line, still will I stick to the good old flag. The country may go to the devil, but I won't. And next summer when I start out on my campane with my Show wharever I pitch my little tent, you shall see floatin prowdly from the center pole thereof the Amerikan flag, with nary a star wiped out, nary a stripe less, but the same old flag that has allers floatid thar! & the price of admishun will be the same it allers was—15 cents, children harf price.

Feller Sitterzans, I am dun. Accordinly I squatted.

CURIOUS INDIAN LEGEND ABOUT THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—There is a quaint tradition existing among the Indians of the Northwest, in connection with the snow-peaks of Mounts Baker, Haner, St. Helen's and Hood, of the Cascade range of the Rocky Mountains.

The lofty peaks were supposed, when the world was young, to be Tyees—Kings—of the lesser mountains of their respective districts. Here they ruled in kingly grandeur, receiving from their subjects such homage as is due to great chiefs, and in themselves acknowledging no superior except the Great Spirit. For ages their reign was an uninterrupted scene of peace and happiness. Seas, lakes and mighty rivers bathed their feet, and their sides were clothed with evergreen forests. Here the beasts and fishes roamed in primeval bliss, fearing neither the hunter nor the fisherman, for man was not yet here.

But in time, like nations, discord arose among them. Each chief assumed the quarrel of his subjects, and an unrelenting war was the result. In their rage they belched forth fire and smoke, and hurled at each other fiery rocks, desolating their fair sides; choking up the lakes and rivers with their fragments, and destroying the inhabitants of both land and water. For years this conflict raged with demoniac fury, until the Great Spirit became angry, and bade them cease their quarrel and close their very mouths. And to punish them for their folly and their sin in laying waste their fair domains, he covered them each with an eternal mantle of snow. From that time peace has reigned among them, although occasionally they have muttered and given signs of rebellion; but the Great Spirit points, with a significant smile, to their snowy fetters, and their burning spirits sink deep within their bosoms.

An Australian says that cobwebs are a complete cure for dysentery. He takes them in pills, four a day. They are also used for fever and ague.

OUR NATIONAL AIRS.

So much has been said and done lately, in these stirring times of ours, about our good old national music, that we have thought it would not be uninteresting to our readers to refresh their recollections of the history of some of those familiar airs.

And first, a few words about time-honored and association-honored "Yankee Doodle."—Much learned research has been expended on the origin of this tune, and various are the opinions that have been expressed upon this point. One authority has it that the air was composed by a British doctor, one Shuckburg, as long ago as the time of the old French war in Canada, when the British regulars and the colonial troops fought side by side, and that it was got up in derision of the old fashioned manners of the provincials as contrasted with the more trim and soldierly appearance of the regulars. Others say that the air is as old as Cromwell's time, and that it may be found in the "Musical Antiquities of England." Certainly it was well known in New England before the American Revolution, and there were words to it about "Lydia Fisher" and "Lucy Locket." And the red coats who occupied Boston in 1775 and 1776, made verses in ridicule of the people their presence insulted, adapted to the time, for example:

"Yankee Doodle came to town,
For to buy a firelock,
We will tar and feather him,
And so we will John Hancock."

When the brigade under Lord Percy, on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, marched out of Boston on their way to Concord and Lexington, the drum and fife played, derisively, this very air. On the rather rapid return of what there was left of them, they were told they had been made to dance it. And from this time out "Yankee Doodle" was accepted as a reminiscence of the first battle of the Revolution. It was played on every battle field in the great strife for American Liberty, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown and the Pedee, (S. C.) It was heard amidst the hurling of the leaden storm of infantry and artillery on the plain of Chalmette, on the banks of the Chippewa, and beneath the snowy sierras of Mexico; and the pulses of every true American heart, of whatever State or section, have leaped into accordant harmony with it for generations past, and will do so for generations yet to come.

"Hail Columbia" has also a most interesting history.

This, the most popular of all the national songs of America, was written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was written in the summer of 1798, when a war with France was thought to be inevitable; Congress then being in session at Philadelphia. The theatre was then open there, and a young actor, a schoolmate of Hopkinson, being about to take a benefit, asked the Judge to compose for him some words to the tune of the "President's March," which was then the popular air. This was on Saturday; on the Monday night following the song was ready, was sung with great success, and at once took its place as a national air of America. As the Judge, writing of this song, in 1840, said of it, "it was truly American; and nothing else; and the patriotic feeling of every American heart responded to it."

We should add here that the tune itself—"President's March"—was composed in 1789, by a German named Foyles, on the occasion of General Washington's first visit to a theatre in the city of New York. A pretty fair pedigree for "Hail Columbia," and one of which no one born on American soil has any reason to be ashamed.

The origin of "The Star Spangled Banner," as a national song, is less ancient, but hardly less richly fraught with patriotic associations than the others we have been treating of. Its history is familiar to our readers.

The air is old English, and has been known, time out of mind, under the name of "Anacreon in Heaven." To this tune Robert Treat Paine wrote one of his best odes, during the lifetime of Washington.

It was called "Adams and Liberty," and was written for some patriotic festival dinner. Just as the company were taking their places at table, a friend of the writer, to whom he had shown his verses, told Paine he had forgotten to name Washington in them. Whereupon the ready poet called for pen and ink, and impromptu threw off the best stanza in his song. It was this:

"Should the tempest of war overshadow our land,
Its bolts can ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
For, unmoved at its portal shall Washington stand,
And repel with his breast th' assaults of the Thunder.
His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard shall leap,
And conduct with its point, every flash to the deep;
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a planet, or the sea rolls its waves!"

And it was to this same air, that, in 1814, Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, then a young man, and afterwards an eminent lawyer, composed that well known lyric, "The Star Spangled Banner." It so happened that Key, under a flag of truce, went on Board a British frigate, which was one of a fleet that was then beleaguering Baltimore. During his stay on board the frigate, it was decided to commence the bombardment on Fort McHenry, and the young Baltimorean was compelled to be a witness of the deadly attack upon the defences of his native city and his home. The Fort responded gallantly, and the engagement between it and the fleet lasted throughout the night.—By

"The rocket's red glare,
And the bomb bursting in air,"

the ardent young patriot could see

"thro' the night,
That our flag was still there."

And when the morning came it was still plainly discernible, flying proudly and freely.

"In the dawn's early light,"

just as it was

"At the twilight's last gleaming."

This was the inspiration of the "Star Spangled Banner," so called from the writer's designation of the American flag, in the chorus of his song. And far distant be the day when the descendants of those who have shed their blood on the battle fields of liberty, and when the countrymen of those who have brightened the page of our country's history by such words as these, and by the noble achievements that suggested them, shall be ashamed of the song, or of the flag that inspired it. And let us say of these songs, as did the Jews in their captivity. "If I remember not these, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth."

There have been other songs written by American poets that may be considered as having gained a place among the acknowledged national songs of America. Gen. Morris' fine stanza; "The Flag of Columbia Forever," may be named prominently among these, as well as the stirring songs, "Columbia, the Pride of the Ocean," the "Red, White and Blue," and others.

Eloquently Patriotic.

We take the following most eloquent and truly patriotic passage, from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln the President elect, at Springfield, Illinois, Dec. 1829—twenty-one years ago. Let every man read it, and then say, if he can, that "Honest Old Abe" is not all that has ever been claimed for him, by the Republican party:

"Mr. Lamborn refers to the late elections in the States, and from their results, confidently predicts that every State in the Union will vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election. Address that argument to *cowards* and to *knaves*; with the free and the *brave it* will effect nothing. It *may* be true, if it *must*, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty; and *ours may* lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the *last* to desert, but that I *never* deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding like demons on the waves of Hell the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort; and knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I too, may be, bow to it, I never will. The *probability* that we may fall in the struggle, *ought not* to deter us from the support of a cause which I deem to be just; it *shall not* deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those diminsions not wholy unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before High Heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty and my love. And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But if, after all, we shall fall, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgment, and adorned by our hearts, in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending."

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

'What is gratitude?'

'Gratitude is the memory of the heart.'

'What is hope?'

'Hope is the blossom of happiness.'

'What is the difference between hope and desire?'

'Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.'

'What is eternity?'

'A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end.'

'What is time?'

'A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.'

'What is God?'

'The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the watch maker of the Universe, the soul of the world.'

'Does God reason?'

'Man reasons because he doubts: he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He therefore never reasons.'

ENGLISH COMPLIMENTS TO THE SECESSIONISTS.—As Georgia and South Carolina are to send Commissioners to Great Britain, it is interesting to consider the probable results of their labors. In relation to this matter, the following extract from a late number of the London News is perfectly appropriate:

"It is not easy for us to conceive of the state of mind which grows up under such conconditions as those of slaveholding life in a Republic in the nineteenth century, under a gagged press, a corrupted pulpit, a scanty and emasculated literature, the pressure of general poverty, and the perverseness which grows out of a sense of exclusion from the sympathies of general society. If the slaveholders were men of the world and of cultivated reason there would be no such quarrel as is now raging; but they are not; and hence the fluctuations which so embarass the general judgment."

On a certain occasion a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass. When he came to pay it he thought to dose the doctor with argument from the Bible.

"You ought not to take interest for this money for the Jews were forbidden to take usury."

"Oh, no," answered the doctor, "you forget; the Jews were, indeed, permitted to take of the heathen."

The application was to direct to be mistaken and the man was quite willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

THE MOB SPIRIT AT THE SOUTH.—The whole machinery of the Government at the South is controlled by public enemies. A dispatch sent in cypher, recently, to Pensacola, was arrested at Mobile, and the Department notified to that effect. The telegraph company have lost all control of their own property, and are compelled to submit to the prevailing terrorism. This demoralization began under Messrs Cobb and Floyd, and has ramified through all the service. The Post Office and other means of communication are notoriously perverted by the Disunionists to their own purposes, and the Departments have been compelled to employ special messengers on any important business.

Hon. L. M. Keitt, 'late' a member of Congress from South Carolina, who drew his pay up to the 4th of March, and then rushed out of the Union with indignant precipitancy, is not, after all, thoroughly out—as letters were last week received at Washington from him, dated Charleston, bearing his frank of "Free: Keitt!" In notising this the Baltimore Clipper says it reminds one of a celebrated stump orator, in hard money times, who fiercely denounced 'rag money,' and after producing a bank note which he took from his pocket as a worthless bit of paper, carefully restored it to his pocket again and buttoned the flap thereof!

Mr. Parton tells us, in his "Life of Jackson," of an interview between the President and "Big Sam" Dale, at the height of the nullification excitement. In the course of a conversation on the subject, the President said:—"General Dale, if this thing goes on, our country will be like a bag of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in the middle, or endwise, and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country." There is no doubt of the fact that both ends of the bag are again open, but we know not who will tie the bag and save the country.

An Irishman met a brother Paulander, who had, but a day or two previous, entered the matrimonial State, and accosted him with—

'Well, Patrick, faith, an' sure, an' I heerd ye'd got married; an' is it a true story they're afther tellin' on you this time?'

'Ay, coorse it is, Dennis.'

'Bejabers! an who in this blessed land of freedom, have you made happy—that is, who'd you ye git married to?'

'Och, blatheration, to me wife, to be sure; d'ye 'spose I'd be afther marryin' innybody else's wife?'

LEAN DIET.—A Methodist minister at the West, who lived on a very small salary, was greatly troubled at one time to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the paying trustee that he must have his money, as his family were suffering for the necessaries of life.

'Money!' replied the steward. 'You preach for money! I thought you preached for the good of souls!'

'Souls!' replied the minister; 'I can't eat souls; and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal!'

A lady, writing on the cant of the day, as to the improvement in female education, says:—'Let men be what they should be as men, before they pronounce judgment upon us as women. Until then, we shall go on very much as we have done. If we were as perfect as they wish, where should we find suitable husbands? We should all of us live and die single, or else be sadly *mis*-mated. If they don't like us, they may do without us—if they can.'

Not the least of marvels of this marvellous country, is the rapidity with which obscure settlements in the West, expand into vast and populous cities. A case in point is stated by a correspondent of the Western *Christian Advocate*, who speaking of Superior city says:—"The location of the city is charming, superior to any on the lake. Population eight hundred, *subsisting mainly by selling lots to one another.*"

A lawyer once jocosely asked a boarding house keeper the following question:

'Mr. ——, if a man gives you $500 to keep for him and he dies, what do you do? Do you pray for him?'

'No, sir,' he replied, 'I pray for another like him.'

'In my time, Miss,' said a stern aunt, the men looked at the women's faces, instead of their ankles!'

'Ah! but my dear aunt', retorted the lady, you see the world has improved, and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding.'

A colored flim in Newark, N. J., having suffered some pecuniary embarrassment, recently closed business, and the senior member gave to the public the following "notis:" "De disbolution of coparsnips heretofore resisting twixt me and Mose Jones in de barber profession, am heresofo resolved.—Pussons who ose must pay in the scriber. Dem what de furm ose mus call on Jones, as de furm is insolred."

I'm glad this coffee don't owe me anything,' said Brown, a boarder at breakfast.

'Why?' asked Smith.

'Because, I don't believe it would ever settle.

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said—"Here ish to de heroes who fit, pled and died at de Battle of Punker Hill—of whom I am one.

'Here's Webster on a bridge,' said Mrs. Partington, as she handed Ike the Dictionary 'study it confoundedly, and you will gain a great deal of inflamation.'

Why is the letter 'O' the most charitable letter in the alphabet? Because it is found oftener than any other letter in 'doing good.'

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 22, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Commutation of the Tonnage Tax.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature of last Saturday, which we publish below, that the House of Representatives, by a vote of 60 to 38, passed the bill for the commutation of the Tonnage Tax. It will also be seen that our Representative, Mr. Ashcom, voted in favor of the bill. According to the provisions of this act, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company is required to give a certain amount to the completion of several unfinished collateral roads in the State, among which is the Bedford Railroad, which will ensure its completion. From conversation with a number of our friends, during Court week, we found considerable opposition to the bill, but we are convinced that when the question is fairly understood, our people will be satisfied that it is just, right and proper. Mr. Ashcom, in his vote on this subject, has proved himself the real friend of the interests of Pennsylvania, and Bedford County particularly, and his course will be cordially approved by all parties in this County. This measure was not a party question, as members of each party voted for it and against it.

In our next week's paper, we will publish the bill, together with articles explanatory of its provisions.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1861.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to day.

HOUSE.—The journal having been read, Mr. BALL moved to proceed to the consideration of bills upon the public calander on third reading, which was agreed to.

The first bill in order was the bill to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS called for the reading of the bill, and it was ordered.

Mr. BALL spoke at some length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. HOFIUS called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The main question being ordered, the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the bill.

When the name of Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, was called, he rose, much excited, and said he considered the bill an act of villany.

The vote on the bill was then announced—yeas 72, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Abbott, Anderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Beisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler (Carbon,) Butler (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, McDonough, McGonegal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reilly, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith (Berks,) Smith (Philidelphia,) Stehman, Strong, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wilder, and Davis (Speaker)—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliot, Frazier, Gibbony, Goehring, Hack, Hill, Irvin, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—26.

So the bill passed.

The bill for the commutation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad was then taken up on third reading.

Mr. SHEPPARD, in a somewhat lengthy and able speech, advocated the passage of the bill, supporting his arguments by statistics, and contending that a liberal policy towards all her great lines of improvement was the true policy of the State.

Mr. TRACY denounced the bill as an abomination, and earnestly appealed to his Republican friends to vote against it.

Mr. LEISENRING. Does he desire to make it a political question, by appealing to his party friends here?

Mr. TRACY. I say again, emphatically, that it will be made a political question.

The debate was continued until two o'clock, when the previous question was called and sustained, and the bill passed—yeas 60 nays 38—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Drewster, Burns Butler (Carbon,) Butler (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibbony, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, McDonough, McGonegal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reilly, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Willey, and Davis (Speaker.)—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Beisel, Baxter, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Broadhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donnely, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irwin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith of Berks, Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—38.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

REMAINS OF A MASTODON.—Last September, in quarrying limestone, in a gorge, about sixteen feet from the surface, on the land of Mr. Eli Blackburn, in St. Clair Tp., in this County, nearly the whole skeleton of what was supposed to be a Mastodon, were discovered by Mr. John Callihan. The leg bones were about 15 or 18 inches in circumference, and the others were about in the same proportion. After being exposed to the air, the bones all crumbled to dust, except the teeth, three of which were discovered. The enamel on these grinders is about one fourth of an inch in thickness, and in an excellent state of preservation; the balance of the tooth is petrified, and much like soapstone. We have part of one of these grinders, at our office, which can be seen by our friends, which is about five inches in length, three and one half in breadth, three in depth, and weighs eighteen ounces. A larger part of one of the teeth can be seen at Col. John Hafer's Hotel.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On Thursday of last week, on motion of Hon. Job Mann, John Palmer, and George W. Householder, Esqr's., were admitted to practice law in the several courts of Bedford County.

We understand that both of these gentlemen passed an excellent examination. It is the intention of Mr. Palmer to practice in our Courts, and we hope he may get clients by the score, whose pockets may be well lined with the "root of all evil." Mr. Householder does not intend, for the present, at least, to practice, but we feel certain, if he did, from his well known probity of character, talents, and business habits, he could not fail to succeed.

We attended an entertainment given by these gentlemen, in connection with Wm. T. Daugherty, Esq., whose admission we noticed last week, at Filler's. There were upwards of seventy persons partook of the supper, consisting of plenty of oysters, turkey, peaches and cream, sweetmeats, &c., which was done up in the style peculiar to "mine host and hostess" of that unrivalled hotel. The party kept up until the "wee sma' hours," and were regaled with songs, speeches, and stories, *ad infinitum*.

The Gazette proffers words of condolence because "Gov. Curtin has made all his appointments, and by some strange oversight has forgotten to give an office to our particular friend and fellow townsman, Hon Fr. Jordan." It further adds: "Singular shortsightedness, this, on the part of Governor Curtin!" For the information of the editor, we would state that Gov. Curtin *did not forget* the valuable services of Mr. Jordan, during the last campaign, but tendered him the honorable and responsible office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he declined. The Gazette, during the last campaign, stated that Mr. Jordan was to receive this appointment, and its declination by that gentleman, disproves the Gazette's charges that he is the inveterate office-seeker that paper represents him to be.

The Electoral votes for the next President and Vice President of the United States of America, were counted on Wednesday week, in the presence of the assembled Houses of Congress, and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, were respectively declared constitutionally entitled to those offices in the gift of the American people. There was no attempt at disturbance.—So the bugbear of taking possession of the Capitol and not allowing the votes to be counted, is exploded. The remaining threat of kicking up a breeze on the 4th of March, is now only laughed at. The weakness of the secessionists is every day becoming more apparent.

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.—Our readers are aware that certain boxes, containing muskets destined for Georgia on board the steamship Monticello at New York were seized by the authorities. The Governor of Georgia made a demand on the Governor of New York for the immediate delivery of the arms. As no response was given to this demand, the Governor ordered all the ships in the harbor at Savannah, belonging to citizens of New York, to be seized, and held until the arms were delivered. In consequence of this order, five vessels were taken. It is now stated that the muskets have been given up, and the vessels released.

The Gazette, as usual, last week, was full of false and bitter denunciations of Hon. Fr. Jordan, and lies and misrepresentations in regard to the Republican meeting, on Tuesday night of last week. We have not time to wade through its articles, but would merely inform our readers that by referring to that paper's old files, for several years past, they can find "plenty more of the same sort."

The proceedings of the Lyceum, for Saturday evening, are as follows: Declaimer, A. N. Raub; Essayist, John Palmer. Question for debate, "Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on St. Helena?" Affi., C. W. Green; Neg., J. G. Fisher.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Sabbath. The pastor expects the assistance of the Rev. John C. Thom of Waynesburg, Pa.

Jeff. Davis was elected President, and Alex. H. Stevens, Vice Pricedent of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and inaugurated last Monday.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—It is said the Peace Congress is not progressing as quietly as they should do, although we have nothing from them definite in regard to their action, as they do their business with closed doors. The Committee having the various propositions under consideration, will not report for a few days, although it is said the subject of the compromises have been gone through with, and that the resolutions offered by Mr. Guthrie will likely pass. These resolutions provide that a three-fourths vote of the United States Senate must be required, in order that future Territory can be acquired by the United States. If the people will only look at all the questions before the country, they will say they want no compromise of the Constitution.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says of matters there:

"Maj. Anderson, it is believed here, is adding greatly to the strength of his position.—He has dug a mine under the causeway leading to the gate of his 'donjon,' and will blow up the first company that attempts an escalade.—This he can easily do without injuring himself or his fortification. At the points, however, that bear upon Sumter, South Carolina still continues to concentrate her forces, and when the struggle does come it will be terrible."

The President Elect in Pennsylvania.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PITTSBURG Feb. 15.

The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects.

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's invitation to the people of Allegheny county last night, a large crowd gathered this morning in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, to hear his speech on the peculiar interests of the country. When he was introduced, and advanced to the railing of the balcony, he was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Mr. Lincoln then addressed the assemblage, as follows:

MAYOR WILSON, AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA: I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburg generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful because I know that while it is not given me alone, but to the cause I represent, yet it is given under circumstances that clearly prove to me that there is good will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

And here I may remark that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted state of the country.

It is naturally expected that I should say something upon this subject; but if I touch upon it at all, it would involve an elaborate discussion. The great number of the questions and circumstances would require more time than I can at present command, and I would perhaps unnecessarily commit myself upon matters that have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering and cries of "Good," "That's right."]

The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is to give this subject all the consideration that I possibly can, before I speak fully and definitely in regard to it. [Cheers.] So that when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible. [Loud and continued applause.]

When I do speak, I hope I will say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, or contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I will say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause.]

Notwithstanding the troubles across the river (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela and smiling,) there is really no crisis except an artificial one. [Laughter and applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own view of the questions involved, there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A voice—"That's so."]

I repeat, then, that there is no crisis, excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians.

My advice then, under the circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, these troubles will come to an end, and the question that now distracts the country will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character, which have originated in the Government, have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause.] But, fellow citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended in the outset. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I shall say no more at present.

Fellow citizens, as this is the first opportunity I have had to address a Pennsylvania assemblage, it seems a fitting time to indulge in a few remarks on the important question of the tariff—a subject of great magnitude, and one attended with many difficulties, owing to the great variety of interests involved. So long as direct taxation for the support of the Government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. A tariff is to the Government what meat is to a family. But while this is admitted, it still becomes necessary to modify or change its operations, according as new interests or new circumstances arise. So far, there is little difference of opinion among politicians, but the question as to how far imposts may be adjusted for the protection of home industry gives rise to numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its multiform bearings; but I promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully. And here I may remark that the Chicago platform contains a plank upon this subject, which I think should be regarded as a law for the incoming Administration. [Immense demonstrations of applause.] In fact, this question, as well as all other subjects embodied in that platform, should not be varied from what we gave the people to understand would be our policy when we obtained their votes. [Continued applause.] Permit me, fellow citizens, to read the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, or, rather, have it read in your hearing, by one who has younger eyes than I have.

Mr. Lincoln's private secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago platform, as follows: "That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as may encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers and adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Mr. Lincoln continued: Now, I must confess that there are shades of difference in construing even this platform, but I am not now intending to discuss these differences, but merely to give you some general idea of the subject. I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home, with as little, or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article of labor at its true standard of value. If a bar of iron got out of the mines in England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines in Pennsylvania, can be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburg, and the American bar from Pittsburg to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably lost. [Laughter.] If we had not iron here, then we should encourage the shipment from a foreign country, but not when we can make it as cheaply in our own country. This brings us back to the first proposition, that if any article can be produced at home with nearly the same cost as abroad, the carriage is lost labor. The treasury of the nation is in such a low condition at present that this subject now demands the attention of Congress, and will demand the immediate consideration of the new administration. The tariff bill now before Congress may or may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not.

It may or may not become the law of the land, but if it does pass, that will be an end of the matter until a modification can be effected, should that be deemed necessary. If it does not pass, and the latest advices I have are to the effect that it is still pending, the next Congress will have to give it the earliest attention. According to my political education, I am inclined to believe that the people in the various sections of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress. If the consideration of the tariff bill should be postponed until the next session of the National Legislature, no subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of the tariff. If I have any recommendation to make, it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that when the time for action arrives to advocate, that protection may be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago. Permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in the common benefits of a just and equitable tariff. [Applause.] But I am trespassing upon your patience, [Cries of "No, no," "Go on," "We'll listen,"] and must bring my remarks to a close. Thanking you most cordially for the kind reception you have extended to me, I bid you all adieu. [Enthusiastic applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech, immediate arrangements were made for leaving the hotel which occupied considerable time, in consequence of the density of the crowd. The procession then moved through several streets, the route being shortened, owing to the previous delay. On arriving at the depot, the solid mass in waiting was almost impenetrable.—The enthusiasm manifested exceeded anything ever before witnessed. In a few minutes the special train approached, and the party embarked amidst the shouts and cheers of the excited multitude.

ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Mr. Lincoln and suite left Pittsburg, in a smart shower of rain, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of great numbers of people, lining the track for a long distance.

At Rochester, the train entered on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and at Wellsville a new engine was attached.

At Salineville and Bayard, crowds had assembled in the rain and mud to get a glimpse at Mr. Lincoln, who merely bowed in response to their cheers.

At Alliance an elegant dinner was provided by Mr. McCullough, the president of the road. A salute was fired, which broke many of the adjacent windows, including the one at which Mr. Lincoln was seated.

During the dinner a company of Zouaves stood guard, and the band performed the national airs.

At Ravenna and Hudson, where the train stopped a few moments, a great crowd was assembled, and displayed much enthusiasm.

The train arrived at Cleveland at twenty minutes after four o'clock, amid the roars of artillery.

The arrangements for the reception were admirable. The military, fire companies, and trades paraded, and made a fine display. The procession moved through the principal streets to the Weddell House, Mr. Lincoln being greeted with great enthusiasm.

J. N. Masters, acting Mayor, welcomed the President and Judge Andrews did the same on behalf of the citizen's committee.

Mr. Lincoln responded briefly, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens of Cleveland: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other. But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that earnestness is about me personally? I should be doing you injustice to suppose that you did. You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. And here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone.

This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, whose appearance testifies to their intelligence, I am convinced that the cause of liberty and the Union can never be in danger. Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in national politics. It is as well that I should also allude to it here. I think there is no occasion for any excitement. The crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. In all parts of the nation there are differences of opinion on politics. There are differences of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who now addresses you. And how is it with those who are not here?—Have they not all their rights, as they ever have had? Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever? Have they not the same Constitution that they have lived under for the last seventy odd years? Have they not a position as citizens of this common country, and have we any power to change that position?

[Cries of 'No.']

What, then, is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact. It was 'argued up,' as the saying is, and cannot be argued down. Let it alone, and it will go down of itself.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Lincoln said they must be content with but few words from him. He was very much fatigued, and had spoken so frequently, that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial, the magnificent reception they had given him, and not less did he thank them for the votes they had given him last fall and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient aid they had given the cause which he represented, a cause which he would say was a good one. He was given to understand that this reception was tendered, not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties.—This is as it should be.

If Judge Douglas had been elected and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans would have joined in welcoming him just as his friends have joined with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another cruise. He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they had shown for the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths. A great cheer was sent up by the crowd for Lincoln and the Union.

Mr. Lincoln's levee this evening was attended by thousands.

The party leave at nine o'clock to-morrow morning for Buffalo.

The reporter of the Associated Press has authority for stating that any party demonstrations, such as Wide Awake parades, would be disagreeable to Mr. Lincoln, either at the receptions or escorts.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—From a table issued from the Census Bureau at Washington, we learn that the population of the United States is as follows: Free population, 27,642,624; number of slaves, 3,999,353. The ratio of representation for a member of Congress is 127,216.—The following table, giving the population by States, with the number of members of Congress to which each is entitled, as officially determined, will prove interesting to the reader:

	Free Pop'ln.	Slave Pop'ln.	37th Congress Representatives.
Maine,	619,958		6
N. Hampshire,	326,072		3
Vermont,	315,827		3
Massachusetts	1,231,494		10
Rhode Island,	174,621		1
Connecticut,	460,670		4
New York,	3,851,563		30
Penn'a,	2,916,018		23
New Jersey,	676,034		5
Delaware,	110,548	1,803	1
Maryland,	646,183	85,382	6
Virginia,	1,097,373	495,826	11
N. Carolina,	679,965	328,377	7
S. Carolina,	308,186	407,135	4
Georgia,	615,336	467,400	7
Florida,	81,885	63,846	1
Alabama,	520,444	435,473	6
Mississippi,	407,051	479,607	5
Louisiana,	354,245	342,186	4
Arkansas,	331,710	109,065	3
Texas,	415,999	184,956	4
Tennessee,	859,528	287,112	8
Kentucky,	920,077	225,490	8
Ohio,	2,377,917		19
Indiana,	1,350,802		11
Illinois,	1,691,283		13
Missouri,	1,085,595	115,619	9
Michigan,	754,291		6
Wisconsin,	768,485		6
Iowa,	682,902		5
Minnesota,	172,598		1
Oregon,	52,556		1
California,	384,770		3
Kansas,	143,645		1
Totel	27482924	3999353	234

POPULATION OF THE TERRITORIES.

Nebraska,	28,893
New Mexico,	93,024
Utah,	50,000
Dakotah,	4,839
Washington,	11,624
Dist. of Columbia,	75,321
Total of Territories,	359,700

RECAPITULATION.

Total free population of all States and Territories of the United States,	27,642,624
Slave population,	3,999,353

It will be seen on examination of the foregoing table, that Pennsylvania loses two members in its present representation, and that the free States gain six members, and the slave States consequently lose that number. In the electoral college of 1864 the North will cast 188 votes against 114 by the South. Should the next Presidential contest be conducted on the same issue as the last, it will be observed that the free States can elect of President without the support of either one of the great leading States—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The United opposition of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Oregon, to the other free States would still leave the latter 153—one more than is requisite for a choice.

The four leading States are north of Mason and Dixon's line, viz: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Virginia and Indiana having each eleven members of Congress, rank next. South Carolina under the new apportionment will have 4 members of Congress, less two less than last year—a rather small community to take upon itself "a separate and distinct position among the nations of the earth." The Cotton States, which have passed ordinances of secession, have only twenty-seven of the two hundred and thirty four members who compose the national houses of Representatives.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

In the Convention now in session at Washington for the purpose of agreeing on some basis, by which the difficulties between the Southern and Northern States may be harmonized, the following States are represented:

Free States.	Slave States.
New Hampshire,	Virginia,
Vermont,	Delaware,
Massachusetts,	Maryland,
Rhode Island,	Kentucky,
Connecticut,	Missouri,
New York,	North Corolina,
New Jersey,	Tennessee,
Pennsylvania,	
Ohio,	
Indiana,	
Illinois,	
Iowa.	

Later accounts from Washington state that it is thought the conference will recommend the reference of the questions in dispute to a national convention, and that they will not seek the action of Congress. The plan is regarded by many as the most practicable method of adjustment.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—Here is a peep into the future. How does it look?

January, 1870—United States voted to buy Canada of England for $25,000,000.

February, 1870—England assents, provided Canada is willing.

March, 1870—Canada votes yea.

April, 1870—Money paid, $25,000,000.

May, 1870—Canada belongs to the United States.

June, 1870—Canada seceded, under her reserved rights as a "sovereign State."—*Boston Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Guthrie Adjustment.

AFFAIRS AT MONTGOMERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

A collision occurred at about 11 o'clock last night, between Hon. Mr. Kellog, of Illinois, and Mr. Medill, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, at the National Hotel.

The collision was caused by some recent comments in the *Tribune*, by Mr. Medill, in reference to the course of Mr. Kellog. Mr. K. knocked Medill down and was proceeding with further violent measures, when the crowd rushed in and pulled Kellog off. The affair has not been settled as yet.

The Peace Conference had the plan of Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, before them to-day.

Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, representing the radical Republican views, opposed this adjustment; it was also opposed by the extreme men from the Border Slave States.

There are, however, strong hopes that a majority of the Commissioners are in favor of the plan, and the prospect of its adoption seems clear.

Mr. Lincoln's declaration at Pittsburg that the crisis in the Southern States is purely artificial and the work of politicians, is the theme of much comment here to-day.

Messrs. Sedden, Tyler and other gentlemen from Virginia, say to-day that they see no remedy for our troubles in Guthrie's plan, and no hope of a satisfactory compromise.

Some of the Republicans are disposed to compromise on the Morrill Tariff bill, by acceding to the demands of the New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to the warehousing system.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Cotton Confederacy in name though his heart is left behind in the Union, has written letters here stating that hope of the reconstruction of the Government must be abandoned. It is thought Mr. Stephens is too much depressed just now.

Information received here from Montgomery, Alabama, states that the question of the occupancy of Fort Sumter, has been considered by the Cotton Congress, in secret session.

All of the South Carolina delegates favored a speedy determination of the matter, while the rest of the Congress favored delay on the ground that the matter could be settled by a minister to Washington, accredited by the Cotton Confederacy.

Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived at Montgomery to-day.

There is no truth in the statement that reinforcements have been ordered for Fort Pickens by the Federal Government.

The joint committee of conference appointed by the Senate and House, agreed to-day to report against the Chiriqui contract, thus defeating this scheme.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

Mr. OVER:—A very singular thing occurred on the cars last night, in the 11 o'clock train East, worthy of notice in your columns. As I was sitting in the cars I heard the faint cry of a child somewhere on the train, and some half dozen men and a lady began to look about, and, to their surprise, the lady found a babe, apparantly about ten days old, in one of the rear cars, with scarcely any clothes on its body. It appears from information gathered on the cars, that the party to whom the child belonged, got on the cars at Tyrone City, and before arriving at Huntingdon, placed the babe in the car in which it was found, and then left the train, with the intention of either hiding her shame or releasing herself from the future care of the child.

There is frequently luck in misfortune, as was the case in this instance. The lady who had the good luck to find the babe, was from near Pottsville, Pa., and she said she was going to keep it; in fact she appeared so proud of her treasure, that she remarked to the conductor that he should not telegraph back for the arrest of the hard hearted woman, as she was going to keep it, and, I presume, took it direct home. She told me that she had no children of her own, and she considered this a precious gift. A strong effort will be made for the arrest of the woman. Had not the babe cried, it might not have been found on this side of Harrisburg.

A TRAVELER.

Feb. 15, 1861.

U. S. MINT.—There was coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, in the month of January, $8,148,421 69, nearly all in double eagles, or $20 gold pieces. This is the largest amount ever coined in a single month at the Mint of the United States.

COUGHS and COLDS are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC COUGH, OR FEVER PILLS, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment. Single boxes with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

Jan. 18, 1861.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Barnes, Rev. GEORGE SIGAFOOS and Mrs. SARAH E. PORTS, all of Bedford.

Accompanying the above notice we received a little *yellow boy*. The happy couple have our best wishes for their future happiness—may they live long to enjoy each other's society and when Old Time, with his remorseless scythe comes along, may they continue to have their house in readiness, to meet the summons.

On the 27th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Hannabery, Mr. Nathan Wise of Schellsburg, to Miss Matilda Darr, of Napier tp.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

DIED.

On the morning of February 12,1861, after a few days illness, Mrs. Eliza Colvin, in the 73d year of her age.

She was born in 1788, married in 1804, and was the sister of Charles McDowell.

She was the mother of ten children, fifty one grand children, and four great grand children, most of whom were present at her funeral.

She joined the Presbyterian church in Bedford, in 1808, and has lived a consistent member ever since.

She resided in Schellsburg about 28 years, during which time she gained many warm friends, who can truly sympathize with her bereaved children.

Respectfully Inscribed to her Children.

Sons and daughters of one mother,
We're bereft of that dear friend;
God has claimed the soul forever,
Which our childhood did defend.
And, we trust, in his rich mercy
He has borne her to the skies,
Where, attended by his angels,
Sounds of sorrow ne'er shall rise.

Yes, our mother, we shall miss thee,
When thou'rt laid beneath the sod;
And our eyes shall ne'r behold thee,
When thou'rt in the land of God.
But, the blest assurance whispers,
That thy life was such a one,
That the angels homeward led thee,
Trusting in thy Father's Son.

And, when years have floated by us,
To the endless sea of time,
And temptations hard have tried us,
We shall meet thee in that clime,
If we but our Saviour's warning
Heed, whilst it is called to-day,
And in life's bright sunny morning,
Meekly seek his grace alway.

Oh! then draw us closer to him,
Fix our hopes upon his love;
Humbly, in his word believing,
We shall all meet her above,
Where, with hymns and sweetest anthems,
We shall sing forever more
To the Lord, who brought us hither,
And our own great God adore.

J. H. M.

On the morning of the 12th inst., in Bloody Run, Alice, eldest daughter of James B. and Louisa Farquhar, aged 4 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The deceased was a child of sweet and lovely manners and was dearly beloved by all who knew her. She bore her affliction with meekness, and now lives in the enjoyment of the smiles of her Heavenly Father. Shortly before her death, she requested her parents to bring her Sabbath School books and tickets, and after looking over them, spoke in feeling terms of the School and her teachers, and requested her little sister to be a good girl. Her remains were taken to the M. E. Church, were a very feeling and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cleaver, after which they were followed to their last resting place by her relations, Sabbath School scholars and others.

Oh, Saviour, come and dry our tears,
And help us to resign
This precious jewel to thy care,
And crown her ever thine.

W. N. F.

On the 12th inst., in Clearville, Mr. Isaac Grove, aged 88 years, and 10 months.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday 23d of March, next,

the following described real estate.

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres and 26 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 128 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Samuel Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres nett measure, adjoing lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 128 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoler, A. Eversole and others: all situated in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County.

Being the real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd, lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. AARON REED,

Feb. 22, 1861. Executor.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures

OF the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending 24 January, 1861

To Balance at settlement, 24 Jan. '60.	$97,20
To am't., of tolls collected during the year,	1573,16
	$1,670,36
By am't. of Expenses during the year,	$1,622,39
Balance in the Treasury.	47,97

No dividend made.

PETER SCHELL,

Feb. 22, 1861. Treas'r.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe,

Feb. 22, 1861.–f Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, dford county, dec'd, having been granted to the abscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,

Feb. 22, 1861. Adm'r Bedford Township.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby noticed, that the annual Election of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schelisburg, on the first Monday of March next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M.

PETER SCHELL,

Feb. 22, 1861. Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Kitchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,

Feb. 22, 1861–f.*

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.

Feb. 22, 1861

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, the 8th day of March next,

the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, CONTAINING 254 ACRES, about 130 acres cleared, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation.—The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by JOHN NYCUM.

Adm'r. of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.

Feb. 22, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.

Feb. 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,

Feb. 15, 1861.–f* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.

Feb. 15, 1861.

ELECTION.

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of J. McDonnald, in McConnellsburg on Monday the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY,

Feb. 15, 1861. President.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF Bedford County for 1860. William Shafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors:—

John B. Zook, Liberty	1857	$14 11
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	1858	10 00
John Morgort, Cumb. Valley	"	40 00
George F. Steel, Liberty	"	1 32
Michael Bone, Londonderry	"	34 87
William Carnell, Monroe	"	81 11
Anthony Smith, Napier	"	20 60
William Kirk, St. Clair,	"	78 92
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	31 00
John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry	"	4 95
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	250 00
Michael Foster, Bedford Tp.	"	662 67
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	140 00
Michael Diehl, Colerain	"	204 73
Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Val.	"	198 57
David Miller, Harrison	"	158 12
William Young, Hopewell	"	133 08½
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	149 00
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	40 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	181 25
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	107 76
Abram Blackburn, Napier	"	427 75
David Fore, Providence East	"	117 00
Jacob Barndollar, Prov. West	"	125 00
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsb'g bor.	"	58 52
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	424 00
Adam Shafer, Snake Spring	"	93 60
John Bennett, Southampton	1859	245 64
John Fickis, Union	"	153 72
G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M.	"	556 79
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	562 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	282 02
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	867 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	72 85
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	125 60
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	236 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	80 00
Wm. Cypher, Hopewell	"	60 00
Leonard Bitner, Juniata	"	65 00
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	90 00
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	140 00
Philip Felten, Monroe	"	162 00
Joseph Black, Napier	"	81 00
Wm. Lysinger, Prov. E.	"	75 00
D. Ritchey, Prov. W.	"	165 00
John Otto, Schellsburg	"	20 00
Jacob Berkheimer St. Clair	"	280 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Spring	"	128 00
Philip Klingerman, Southampton	"	135 00
Abram Croyle, Union	"	71 05
Rudolph Hoover, Woodbury M.	"	261 00
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	120 00
Amount received of Samuel Davis		$33 71
Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds		140 02
D. Shuck		1 40
M. M. Peebles, on estrays		3 93
Att'y Mower on judgment against F. Stiffler,		212 40
Amount on unseated lands		353 21
		$9131 62½

CR.

William Shafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, Cr by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons Drafts drawn by Commissioners as follows:

By amounts paid constables for returns, &c.	$263 28
Election board and return judges	789 00
Road and bridge viewers	2-2 20
Assessments on insurance of Co. buildings	50 70
do do Damages on roads	48 00
Amount paid assessors	226 79
A. J. Baylor, late court crier	26 50
Levi Agnew, cleaning and attending Court House	25 70
Charles Merwine, for putting in cellar and chopping wood	65 00
Joshua Mower repairs to Court House	4 25
Mary Morris, scrubbing commissioner's office, &c.	15 00
John Lesig for spout stones	7 11
Henry Sellers, white washing Court room, &c.	14 00
A. B. Cramer, bill lumber for repairs to Court House	10 40
B. F. Harry, stationery	8 22
John Border, hobbles for prisoners	6 00
H. C. Reamer, oil and paints	9 28
For repairs to public buildings	18 77
D. B. Troutman holding inquest on dead body of man unknown	11 97
M. M. Peebles, holding inquest on body found dead	3 71
BY AMOUNT paid County Commissioner's as follows:	
C. Evans,	67 00
J. Beckley,	78 00
Wm. Pearson,	62 00
J. Feightner,	13 00
	220 00
By amount paid Commissioners for sale of Poor House property.	
O. E. Shannon	21 00
Joseph B. Noble,	6 00
John Nycum	6 00
	33 00
John Mower, Esq., salary as attorney to Commissioners for '59 '60.	100 00
Werner Herkens, making cushins for settees in jury box	3 50
Wm. S. Fluke, costs in Commonwealth case, and boarding prisoners	892 03
Reamer & Way, stationery	4 02
Jonathan C. Dicken, borrowed money and interest	636 60
Interest on money borrowed of sundry persons	433 00
Samuel Davis appropriation to Bedford County Agricultural Society,	100 00
For building and repairing bridges	820 75
F. C. Hutter, binding old Dockets for Prothonotary's office	42 25
William S. Haven, new Dockets for Prothonotary's office	27 40
S. H. Tate, Prothonotary's fees	183 71
State Treasurer on deficiency of assessment	752 37
Samuel Radebaugh, costs	3 72
Moneys refunded to collectors	82 29
do do do Simpson	44 18
O. H. Gaither, auditing Prothonotary's account	18 00
G. H. Spang, costs in Commonwealth cases	42 00
J. Stiver, costs in Commonwealth vs. T. O. Mock	31 75
Supporting prisoner in Western Penitentiary	96 22
H. Nicodemus, services as clerk to commissioners	180 00
H. Nicodemus, costs in Commonwealth cases	84 22
B. F. Meyers, printing	273 50
David Over, do	232 25
Premiums on fox scalps	315 89½
Petit jurors	906 23½
Grand do	887 95
Constables attending juries	95 00
Levi Agnew, court crier	45 00
Exonerations and escapes	248 50
Uncurrent money of G. R. Holsinger	5 60
Treasurer's salary	185 00
Levi Agnew attending auditors	2 00
Miscellaneous	55 00
County auditors and clerk	70 00
Balance due county	161 78
	9131 62

STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861.

Abram Snowden, Cumb. Val.	1854	$89 79
J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by	"	78 23
John Dasher, Hopewell	1850	60 56½
John A. Osborne, Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith, St. Clair	"	548 04
Lemuel Evans Broadtop	1858	227 08
John Morgret, Cumb. Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	225 20
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M.	"	122 11
Isaac Meugel, Bedford Bor.	1859	91 88
Joseph Evans, Broadtop	"	167 47
J. B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley	"	83 01
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
Wm. Young, Hopewell	"	90 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	115 44
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	74 72
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	157 48
A. Blackburn, Napier	"	15 75
David Fore, East Providence	"	66 86
J. Barndollar, W. Providence	"	109 27
J. W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	16 15
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
John Fickes, Union	"	163 35
J. S. Brumbaugh, Wood'by S.	"	157 61
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	462 40
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	553 62
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	319 29
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	418 85
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	316 46
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	219 70
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	272 48
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	321 28
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	91 28
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	216 91
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	318 45
Joseph Blackburn Napier	"	506 53
Wm. Lisinger, Providence E.	"	249 65
D. Ritchey (of I.) Providence W.	"	169 55
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	86 73
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	376 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Springs	"	236 87
Philip Clingerman, Southampton	"	324 16
Abram Croyle, Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	731 57
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	555 19
		10034 34½

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this the 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST:
J. W. Lingenfelter.

REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861. Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer. DR.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate:

Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement	$7662 59
Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860	8127 50
Amount received on unseated lands	314 79
Amount due Treasurer Schafer	13½
	$16005 01½

CONTRA. CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipt	5437 80
Collectors commissions for 1860, and previous years	340 95
Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners	107 37
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers	3 00
B. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers	15 00
D. Over, publishing list of retailers	15 00
Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser	12 00
Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser	20 62½
Treasurer's commission on 5577.78	59 77
Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years	9993 58
	16005 01½

Statement of money owed by the County of Bedford.

John Silt	2,000 00
Elizabeth Rea	50 00
John Brice	5,000 00
	7,050 00

Retailer's License.

Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser	449 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer	210 00
Treasurer's commission	22 45
Cash paid State Treasurer	216 55
	449 00

Tavern License.

Aggregate amount of said License for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	650 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts	550 00
Treasurer's commission	32 50
Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license	25 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	42 50
	650 00

Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount of said license	110 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	60 00
Treasurer's commission	5 50
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	44 50
	110 00

Distilleries.

Aggregate amount of said license for 1860	50 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	47 50
Treasurer's commission	2 50
	50 00

Venders of Spiritous Liquors.

By the quart	75 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	71 25
Treasurer's commission	3 75
	75 00

Billiard Rooms.

To aggregate amt., of said license for the year 1860	17 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	16 15
Treasurer's commission	85
	17 00

Ten Pin Alleys.

To aggregate amount of said license	38 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	36 10
Treasurer's commission	1 90
	38 00

Confectionaries.

Aggregate amount of said license	35 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	28 75
Treasurer's commission	1 25
Exoneration on P. Devore	5 00
	35 00

Hawkers and Peddlers.

To aggregate amount of said license	8 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	8 00
	16 00

Banking Houses.

Aggregate amount	10 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	9 50
Treasurer's commission	50
	10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit, and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN.

Attest:
J. W. Lingenfelter.
February 8, 1861.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

To balance at last settlement,	$3,285 84	By amount expenses,	$4,080 73½
Receipts,	4,951 40	Div'ds paid since last settlem't,	1,276 12½
		S. Barnhart, j't.	942 68
		Manager's pay,	250 00
		Sec'y & Treas'r.	100 00
		Bal. in Treas'y,	1,686 10
	$8,837 24		$8,336 24

Unpaid Dividends, 2,136 97.

WM. H. McDOWELL,

Jan. 25, 1861–3t Treasurer.

Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersighed will be the corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD,
SAMUEL ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON,
WM. P. ORBISON,
JOHN FULTON,
L. T. WATSON,
Corporators.

Feb. 8, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,

Feb. 1, 1861. Administrator.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 18, 1861.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best purgative in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford on *Friday* the 22d of *February* 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform (with plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector, that there be a full turn out; very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion. By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.

Jan. 18,

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,

Feb. 8, 1861–* Administrator.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,

Jan. 8, 1861. Adm'r.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

Prof. Wood: Thee will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of Twelve Hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having cleims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. EALY,
Schellsbur.

Jan. 25, 1861–f

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on the 26th ult., Aaron Bose, a boy about eleven years old, bound to me to learn the farming business.—This is to caution any person from trusting or harboring said boy on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his delivery but no thanks.

CHRISTIAN SNOWBERGER.

Feb. 1, 1861.–c

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Kegey, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LONGENECKER,

Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

ATTENTION,
BLUE PLUMED RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the School House, in Schelisburg, on Friday the 22d of Feb. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with plume) and with ten rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.—By order of the Captain.

Feb. 8, 1861. WM. J. SMITH, O. S.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juniana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

WANTED!

$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms* of *sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 21, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6. 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3. 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a catagh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Precepiress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College.

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated in business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen. J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one sett of Double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.

Feb. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genessee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Bornet, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Henrdict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS,

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fibece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generaly permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reichard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

Log Dwelling House

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit perchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, it sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.

Feb. 8, 1861.—d

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL

AND

WINTER GOODS

AT

CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

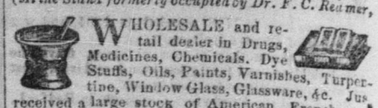
Nov 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Adm'r.

Jan. 4, 1860—f*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Adm'r.

Jan. 11, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.